DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 111 380 52 IR 002 434

TITLE	A Report on Libraries; SWODA District.
INSTITUTION	South Western Oklahoma Development Authority, Burns Flat.
SPONS AGENCY	Bureau of Libraries and Educational Technology (DHEW/OE), Washington, D.C.; Oklahoma State Dept. of Libraries, Oklahoma City.
PUB DATE	May 75
NOTE	59p.
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.76 HC-$3.32 Plus Postage
DESCRIPTORS	Census Figures; Employment Patterns; Financial Support; Library Collections; Library Expenditures; Library Facilities; *Library Networks; *Library Planning; Library Services; Library Standards; *Library Surveys; Population Distribution; *Population Trends; *Public Libraries; Regional Planning; Rural Areas; Statistical Data; Tables (Data)
IDENTIFIERS	Oklahoma; *South Western Oklahoma Development Authority; SWODA

ABSTRACT

This report takes a look at libraries, their facilities and services in the South Western Oklahoma Development Authority (SWODA) district. To provide additional planning data, the population of the SWODA area is analyzed in terms of age, ethnicity, employment, income, education and growth trends. The results of inventory of all existing libraries are presented, along with recommendations. Library statistics are tabulated according to the library systems which cover the SWODA area. Data on collections, services, revenues, and expenditures are presented for each library, and totalled for each library system. The library system statistics are compared to Oklahoma's minimum guidelines for full service libraries. (Author/SL)

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A REPORT ON LIBRARIES
SWODA DISTRICT

MAY 1975

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This report was prepared by the South Western Oklahoma Development Authority (SWODA) and was financed by a grant from the Oklahoma Department of Libraries.

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A REPORT ON LIBRARIES
SWODA DISTRICT

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TITLE 2 ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION OF LIBRARY PLANNING DATA

TITLE 3 FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

TITLE 4 LIBRARY PLANNING DATA

A REPORT ON LIBRARIES
SWODA DISTRICT

TITLE 1 INTRODUCTION

A REPORT ON LIBRARIES
SWODA DISTRICT

TITLE 1 INTRODUCTION

Library services have become an important factor in the lives of many people. Rapid, almost daily changes in society are increasing the need and value of library services and facilities. In order to meet these changes, libraries must also constantly change, adapting to new library techniques and to new demands of library patrons. This report takes a look at libraries, their facilities and services, within the SWODA District. An inventory of all existing libraries was conducted, data was gathered and studied, and recommendations have been made. It is hoped that the information contained in this report will be useful to those people actively engaged in providing and improving library facilities and services within the SWODA District. This report is intended to serve as a guide to library boards, librarians and staff members, and any other person interested in adequate libraries for the SWODA District. Areas included in this report include: (1) Analysis and Evaluation of Library Planning Data, (2) Findings, Conclusions, and Recommendations, and (3) Library Planning Data.

A REPORT ON LIBRARIES
SWODA DISTRICT

TITLE 2 ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION OF LIBRARY PLANNING DATA

A REPORT ON LIBRARIES
SWODA DISTRICT

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A REPORT ON LIBRARIES
SWODA DISTRICT

TITLE 2 ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION OF LIBRARY PLANNING DATA

Chapters:

2.1 Introduction

2.2 General Characteristics

2.3 Population

2.4 Age Distribution

2.5 Ethnicity

2.6 Incomes

2.7 Occupations

2.8 Education

2.9 Existing Libraries: Facilities and Services

Chapter 2.1 Introduction

This title presents an analysis and evaluation of that data which can play a key role in library service and facility planning. In any planning activities, it is important that the social, economic, and geographical characteristics of the respective area be considered. In this way, the interests of the people, their wishes and desires, are fulfilled. Libraries can become a viable factor in the culture and education of the area residents if they are developed and expanded in relation to the characteristics of the area. The following chapters, therefore, deal with the social, economic, and geographical characteristics of the SWODA area, and the final chapter looks at existing library facilities and services.

Chapter 2.2 General Characteristics

One of the primary characeristics of southwestern Oklahoma is its agricultural nature. Agriculture plays a large role in the activities and growth of the area. The geographical make-up of the area lends itself to agriculture, and, in turn, agriculture has a strong effect on the social and economic characteristics of the area.

Historically, the area encompassed by the SWODA District is a pioneering land. One of this nation's last frontiers, southwestern Oklahoma was not opened to white settlement until the late 1800's. White men had lived in the area before that, but the land still belonged to the Indians. Tribes living in the area at that time were the Arapahoe, Cheyenne, Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache. Many other tribes had hunted in the southwestern Oklahoma area for long before white men settled the area the Indians were well aware of the good hunting found here. Prairie grasses offered foliage for the animals, and salt found in the southern portion of the area was a tempting supplement to the animals' diets.

Exploration of the area began when Francisco Vasquez de Coronado led a large band of white men and Indians, over 1,200 in all, through western Oklahoma as they searched for the legendary "Seven Cities of Cibola." Although Coronado left no settlements in the southwestern Oklahoma area, his travels had other effects. It is believed that many of the wild horses and cattle later found in the area were descendants of animals which were lost from the expedition. These wild herds could very well have been the first contribution to the area left by the white man. Other countries which have laid claim to the area include England, France, Mexico, and the Republic of Texas.

During the pioneering years of the 1800's, small settlements were established and subsequently abandoned in the area. These early settlements by white men were primarily for missionary or military purposes.

Permanent white settlement began in the late 1800's and continued past statehood. In the early days towns were started overnight, and newcomers to the area hoped for a piece of land which would bring them new opportunities. The area became known as a wild, untamed area. It was typically western frontier, occupied by

families, outlaws, rustlers, cattle barons, and fledgling politicians. This western heritage continues today, and many of the people whose ancestors settled the country are proud of this pioneering heritage.

Early days of settlement were characterized by times of struggles. Newcomers battled against fierce plains Indians, outlaws, and seasons of unpleasant and often tragic weather. Droughts and floods were common. In times of favorable weather the land was productive; in times of drought the land became barren.

After statehood in 1907, the Oklahoma territory was divided into counties, and those counties finally established in southwestern Oklahoma were Beckham, Custer, Greer, Harmon, Jackson, Kiowa, Roger Mills, and Washita. The area continued to grow until the 1930's when the devastating "Dust Bowl" days landed a severe economic blow to all of western Oklahoma. This period of drought and blowing dust, however, resulted in this portion of the state becoming the nation's leading soil and water conservation area. Farmers and ranchers, working with the Soil Conservation Service, pioneered conservation techniques, many of which are still in practice today. These conservation techniques give assurances that the "Dust Bowl" days will probably never occur again.

Today, agriculture continues to lead the area. Residents find a great many jobs related directly or indirectly to agricultural production, and revenue derived from agricultural production provides for the economic base of the area.

Chapter 2.3 Population

Because of the SWODA District's basic agricultural characteristic, population is affected to a great extent by changes in the agriculture industry. In the early 1930's, when the depression caused a massive shortage of jobs in cities and towns, people returned to rural areas to find jobs on the farms. This decade also was the time of the great "Dust Bowl," and agriculture in the SWODA District suffered; population of the district began a continuous decline during this decade.

In the following 10-year period, the population of the SWODA District declined. World War II began, and industries supporting the war effort offered job opportunities in the nation's larger cities and towns. Many depression-wrought

families moved away from the district in search of these new jobs. At the same time agriculture was entering the initial stages of the mechanical revolution. Although machinery was difficult to obtain during the war years, new developments and techniques were being developed. By the late 1940's, agriculture was needing fewer and fewer employees.

Continued agricultural developments in the 1950's and 1960's resulted in fewer agricultural occupational opportunities in the SWODA District. Population had reached a peak of 192,663 people in 1930, but outmigration resulted in a decline in population to 111,561 by 1970.

Almost one-half of the district population is located in Jackson county to the south and Custer county to the north. Altus Air Force Base and Western Oklahoma State College contribute a great deal to Jackson county's large population, and Southwestern Oklahoma State University in Weatherford is a major contributing factor to Custer county's dense population. These two counties and Beckham county, the next most densely populated county, account for 61.3 percent of the district's population. Harmon and Roger Mills counties have the least number of people and together total only 9.7 percent of the district's populace.

Most of the district's residents live in the nine largest cities. Just over 56 percent of the people live in the cities of Altus, Clinton, Weatherford, Elk City, Cordell, Hobart, Sayre, Mangum, and Hollis. These nine cities and the rest of the cities and towns account for 76.9 percent of the district's population with the remaining 23.1 percent of the people living in unincorporated rural areas. Of the eight counties of the SWODA District, only Jackson has experienced a continuous increase in population since 1910.

Chapter 2.4 Age Distribution

Population in the SWODA District is primarily made up of the very young or middle aged people. The largest age group represented is in the 15- to 19-year-old age group. After the age of 19, many young people begin moving away from the district. This trend continues until the age of 35 when in-migration begins once more. A graphic depiction of age distribution found in Title 5, Library Planning Data, illustrates this trend.

Loss of young people between the ages of 20 and 30 is generally attributed to their seeking employment related to their education. Most young people attend college or trade schools after high school. Upon completion of school, these young people, because they cannot find employment related to their education in the SWODA District, move to other areas in the state and nation, primarily to metropolitan areas. Later, as many of these people have grown to retirement age, some return, resulting in a broader expanse of population in the 50- to 60-year-old range.

Chapter 2.5 Ethnicity

The SWODA District has a smaller proportion of minority people than the state-wide average. According to the 1970 census survey, Oklahoma's population is 89.2 percent Caucasian; 6.7 percent Negro; 3.8 percent Indian, and .3 percent other. In comparison, the population of the SWODA District is 92.8 percent Caucasian, 4.8 percent Negro, 1.9 percent Indian, and .5 percent other. Washita county, at 97.7 percent, has the largest Caucasian population; Jackson county, at 7.9 percent, has the largest Negro population, and Roger Mills, at 6.6 percent, has the largest Indian population.

Chapter 2.6 Incomes

The average income per family for the SWODA District is below the state average. Presently, 20.4 percent of the district's families have an income of less than $3,000 (1970 U.S. Census figures). This represents 6,169 families out of the district total of 30,266. A total of 5,889 families report incomes less than the poverty level. Over 70 percent of the families in the district depend on wages and salaries for their income. Some of these families are also among the almost 24 percent which are self-employed on farms and approximately 32 percent which rely on public assistance or social security.

The median family income for families in the SWODA District ranges from a high of $6,939 in Custer county to a low of $5,106 in Greer county. The state median income is $7,725. Per capita income for the district ranges from a high of $3,809 in Roger Mills county to a low of $1,996 in Greer county.

Chapter 2.7 Occupations

Once again agriculture exerts its strong influence on the area comprised of the SWODA District. Over 12,000 people are employed in the agriculture industry, almost twice as many as the next largest employee group, government (city, county, state, and federal), with just over 7,000 workers. Other strong areas of employment include retail and wholesale trade, domestic services, and finance, insurance, and real estate.

One area which is increasing its influence in the SWODA District with respect to employment is that of light manufacturing and processing. Because of increased emphasis by cities in the area of "industrial prospecting," new firms have located within the area during recent years. Over 2,500 people were employed by this industry in 1972, and this number is increasing.

Chapter 2.8 Education

Southwestern Oklahoma's largest employer, agriculture, historically has tolerated workers with less education and trained skills than many other fields. For this reason, the educational level of the district's residents is below that of the state level. Many of the young residents receive college training, but most of these people leave the district area soon after receiving their additional education. With their training and college degrees, they seek more gainful employment in other locations, primarily metropolitan areas.

Just over 45 percent of the female residents of the district are high school graduates, compared with the state average of 51.7 percent. About 43 percent of the district's male population are high school graduates, compared with the state male average of 51.5 percent.

Slightly more than eight percent of the district's males are college graduates, and just over six percent of the district's females have college degrees. The state averages for college graduates are 12.6 percent for male and 7.7 percent for female.

Chapter 2.9 Existing Libraries: Facilities and Services

Libraries are found in all eight counties within the SWODA District. Primarily, these libraries can be classified as a system or non-system library. The two systems found in the SWODA District are the Western Plains Library System and the Southern Prairie Library System.

The Western Plains Library System includes three northern SWODA counties: Roger Mills, Washita, and Custer. In addition, one county not in the SWODA District, Dewey, is also a member of the Western Plains system. The Western Plains system began in 1966 in the counties of Washita and Custer with funds provided through a federal demonstration grant. Dewey county was added the following year under the demonstration program, and all three counties voted a two-mill tax levy in 1968 to fund operation of the system. That same year Roger Mills county joined the system under the demonstration program, and the county voted the tax levy in 1969. Western Plains Library System was the third multi-county library system established in the state of Oklahoma. When the system was established, libraries existed in Clinton, Cordell, and Seiling. Additional libraries have been established by the system in Weatherford, Sentinel, Thomas, and Cheyenne. (Cheyenne had a library facility, but it had not been in operation for two years.) One of the major accomplishments of the Western Plains Library System, in addition to its vast expansion of materials and services, has been the establishment of 46 bookmobile stops which serve small communities and rural areas. Through these bookmobiles, all residents within the system boundaries have readily available most library services.

The Southern Prairie Library System was organized in 1973 under a federal demonstration program in the counties of Harmon, Jackson, and Tillman. Residents of these counties voted in 1974 to fund the system by a two-mill tax levy in 1974; however, Tillman county has since withdrawn and will no longer be a member county of the Southern Prairie Library System after June 30, 1975. This system, although merely an infant, has contributed greatly to improved library services in its area. Hollis, located in Harmon county, had no library until one was established by the Southern Prairie System. A total of 22 bookmobile stops have been designated, although those in Tillman county will soon be discontinued.

Both systems have greatly expanded the services which library patrons may receive. All libraries, system and non-system, may take advantage of the Oklahoma Teletype Interlibrary Loan System (OTIS), but it has traditionally been the organized systems which have made this service work and have made it valuable to library patrons. Through this service, books from practically every library in the state, including the state's two major libraries at the University of Oklahoma and Oklahoma State University, can be obtained from a local library. The local librarian can, through the teletype system, locate a book in another state library, receive it from its permanent location library, and lend it to the requesting party. After the patron returns the book, the local librarian then sends the book back to its permanent location. Through this valuable service, a local library's services are greatly increased, and books not normally available to local patrons are merely a few days wait away.

The systems also eliminate burdenous and often expensive functions on the part of a local library and its staff. All books are processed and system financial records are maintained at the system service center by service center staff members. Educational programs are coordinated by this basic staff group, and much other assistance is provided because the system is in existence. If these functions were provided on each local library level, the financial burden would be greatly increased. Funds saved through the system method can then go toward expanding library services and purchasing additional materials and supplies.

This study was not large enough in magnitude to allow for a comprehensive inventory of services available through a system operation; however, it is obvious that many services, books, and materials can only be provided through a system. Local libraries cannot economically provide these expanded services and materials.

Non-system libraries in the SWODA District fulfill a valuable role in serving their local patrons, even though local non-system libraries cannot offer the magnitude of books, materials, and services as can a system library. Non-system libraries include Elk City, Sayre, and Erick in Beckham county; Mangum in Greer county, and Hobart and Snyder in Kiowa county. No bookmobile stops are found in counties where no library system exists.

A REPORT ON LIBRARIES
SWODA DISTRICT

TITLE 3 FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A REPORT ON LIBRARIES
SWODA DISTRICT

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TITLE 3 FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Chapters:

3.1 Introduction

3.2 Findings and Conclusions

3.3 Recommendations

Chapter 3.1 Introduction

This title sets forth the findings and conclusions reached by researchers in the preparation of this study and outlines recommendations which are based on these findings and conclusions. Findings, conclusions, and recommendations are based on the analysis and evaluation of data (Title 2), interviews and discussions with library staffs, and by general observation of planners. Because system and non-system libraries are governed by a variety of boards of directors, recommendations contained in the final chapter are not directed toward any one group. Rather, recommendations are general in nature and are directed toward a desired result in expanding existing library services.

Chapter 3.2 Findings and Conclusions

In 1969, the Oklahoma Department of Libraries published "Oklahoma Public Library Goals for '75." This pamphlet outlined desired minimum standards for libraries within the state of Oklahoma. These goals were used as a basis for evaluating the existing libraries within the SWODA District.

It should be noted, however, that strict application of these goals is not entirely logical when evaluating libraries which belong to a system. The fallacy of such strict application of goals is that system libraries rely upon system staff members and system owned books. Therefore, most libraries meet the state

goals when the system service center and staff is taken into consideration. Judged individually, however, these libraries fail to meet the goals. This illustrates one point in favor of district library systems. Sharing materials and services allows libraries to meet goals without facing undue expense.

This study considered, also, only quantitative evaluation of libraries within the SWODA District. No evaluation was made as to the quality of services and materials. For example, a library which meets the state minimum for volumes of books may not, however, meet state minimum guidelines for quality of books.

The outstanding deficiency of all libraries within the SWODA District is that of space. Most facilities tend to be overcrowded in space for books, readers, and staff. System libraries, once more, do not necessarily need to meet the state minimum guidelines since many library functions are performed at the service center, reducing the amount of space needed at the local library level.

The preliminary analysis made in this study indicates that system libraries more adequately meet patron needs than do non-system libraries. Certain services, such as the periodic film packets, are not available to non-system libraries. In addition, rural areas in non-system counties are not served by either bookmobiles or branch libraries. The Western Plains Library System has apparently made the greatest improvements to library facilities and services because it has been in existence for the longest period of time. The Southern Prairie System, in its two-year operation, has also made significant improvements in the counties it serves.

The economic and physical characteristics of the SWODA District lend themselves toward jointly organized and operated library systems. The rural nature of the area points to the need of bookmobile and branch library facilities in order to meet the needs of library users. Cost-sharing provided by system organizations allow for these types of services without placing burdenous expense on a community or one small area. Communities which could not ordinarily operate a library may qualify for a branch system, as in the case of Thomas or Sentinel. In addition, the town of Cheyenne, because of its geographic location, can be operated as a branch library where otherwise adequate library services could not feasibly be provided.

One area not covered by this report is that of institutional libraries. These types of facilities found in the SWODA District include libraries at Southwestern Oklahoma State University in Weatherford, Western Oklahoma State College at Altus and the Altus Air Force Base library, and the Sayre Junior College library. Ordinarily, these facilities are not available for general public use, except through the services of OTIS. However, population figures for these communities include people connected directly with these institutions. Library inventories can thus be misleading in comparison with state recommended minimums. For example, the city of Altus has a population (1970 U.S. Census) of 23,302 people. This tally includes the personnel assigned to Altus Air Force Base and the resident student body at Western Oklahoma State College. State goals recommend a minimum of 93,000 books for the Altus library instead of the existing 20,000 volumes. Much of this deficiency, however, can be accounted for in the institutional libraries.

Chapter 3.3 Recommendations

* Non-system counties (Beckham, Greer, and Kiowa) should join an existing library system.

  In order to expand and improve library facilities and services, Beckham, Greer, and Kiowa counties should join an existing library system. The apparently favorable manner, geographically, would be for Beckham county to join the Western Plains Library System, and for Greer and Kiowa counties to join the Southern Prairie Library System. A less desirable but still feasible approach would be for these three counties to organize a new system.

* In the event non-system counties join a library system, branch libraries should be established or maintained in Granite in Greer county, Erick in Beckham county, and Mountain View and Snyder in Kiowa county.

  Cities and towns under population of 2,000 are not recommended for full-service libraries (in accordance with "Oklahoma Public Libraries Goals for '75"), but these communities are large enough or already have established libraries so branch operations would be desirable and feasible.

* Libraries, both system and non-system, should develop a building program so space needs may be met.

  An inventory of existing facilities is the first step in developing a short- to long-range building program. State guidelines should be used to determine needed minimum space, and a program should be developed to determine means of providing additional space through relocation, renovation, or new construction.

* All existing and any new libraries should adopt the Oklahoma goals as a desired minimum requirement for providing materials and services.

  Oklahoma goals for libraries will periodically be updated in order to assure that the needs and desires of library users are continuously met. In some cases, existing libraries may not be feasibly able to meet the state minimums in a short period of time. However, adopting the state goals will provide guidelines for continuous growth which will eventually provide for the desired end result.

* Non-system libraries should, until they become system associated, develop a method by which library materials and services can be continuously improved.

  An important function of any organization is self-evaluation and self-improvement. Organized library systems provide this important function, but non-system libraries do not have this service. Therefore, non-system libraries must determine the best means at their disposal for eliminating non-useful materials and for continuously adding new, current services and materials. Only in this way can the needs and desires of library users be met.

* Non-system libraries should join and become active in the Oklahoma Library Association.

  The Oklahoma Library Association offers a variety of services geared to improving library services and helping librarians and library board trustees in the performance of their duties. Librarians should become active in the Public Library Division of this organization, and library board members should become active in the Trustee Division. Various workshops and the association's quarterly publication are just two examples of the many services available to librarians and board members.

* Non-system librarians should consult with professional staff members at the Oklahoma Department of Libraries for any type of assistance.

A full range of specialists are available at the Oklahoma Department of Libraries who can give assistance to library staffs in many areas. These professionals can assist local library staff members in such areas as children's material, audio-visuals, building construction, and many more. Services provided by these specialists are available to all libraries at no cost.

A REPORT ON LIBRARIES
SWODA DISTRICT

TITLE 4 LIBRARY PLANNING DATA

A REPORT ON LIBRARIES
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SUB-STATE PLANNING DISTRICTS

SWODA
South Western Oklahoma Development Authority

DISTRICT PLANNING AREA

SWODA
South Western Oklahoma Development Authority

CHANGES IN THE ECONOMY
OKLAHOMA
1920-2080

BASIC INDUSTRY	PERCENT OF TOTAL OUTPUT		
	1920	1980	2080
Agriculture	38.2	12.8	8.8
Mining	27.1	15.0	10.5
Manufacturing	22.2	35.8	51.1
Government	0.1	15.1	8.4
Other	12.4	21.3	21.2

SOURCE: Bureau of Business Research, University of Oklahoma

AREA IN SQUARE MILES BY COUNTY
SWODA DISTRICT 10

COUNTY	SQUARE MILES
Beckham	898
Custer	999
Greer	637
Harmon	532
Jackson	780
Kiowa	1,032
Roger Mills	1,124
Washita	1,009
SWODA	7,011
OKLAHOMA	68,984

SOURCE: County and City Data Book

DISTRIBUTION OF COUNTIES, CITIES,
AND TOWNS BY POPULATION
SWODA DISTRICT 10
1970

POPULATION RANGE	NUMBER OF COUNTIES	NUMBER OF CITIES & TOWNS
Total SWODA	8	46
Under 1,000	-	31
1,000 to 2,000	-	6
2,000 to 3,000	-	1
3,000 to 4,000	-	2
4,000 to 5,000	1	2
5,000 to 10,000	2	3
10,000 to 15,000	2	-
15,000 to 20,000	1	-
20,000 to 30,000	1	1
30,000 to 40,000	1	-
40,000 or More	-	-

SOURCE: United States Census of Population, 1970.

POPULATION STATISTICS
SWODA DISTRICT 10
1910 - 1970

COUNTY	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970
Beckham	19,699	18,989	28,991	22,169	21,627	17,782	15,754
Custer	23,231	18,736	27,517	23,068	21,097	21,040	22,665
Greer	16,449	15,836	20,282	14,550	11,749	8,877	7,979
Harmon	11,328	11,261	13,834	10,019	8,079	5,852	5,136
Jackson	23,737	22,141	28,910	22,708	20,082	29,736	30,902
Kiowa	27,526	23,094	29,630	22,817	18,926	14,825	12,532
Roger Mills	12,861	10,638	14,164	10,736	7,395	5,090	4,452
Washita	25,034	22,237	29,435	22,279	17,657	18,121	12,141
SWODA	159,865	142,932	192,663	148,346	126,612	121,323	111,561
STATE	1,657,155	2,028,283	2,396,040	2,336,434	2,232,351	2,328,284	2,559,229

SOURCE: United States Census of Population 1910-1970

POPULATION STATISTICS
SWODA DISTRICT 10
1950 - 1970

COUNTY	POPULATION 1950	1960	1970	CHANGE 1950-60 %	1960-70 %	1950-70 %
Beckham	21,627	17,782	15,754	-17.8	-11.4	-27.2
Custer	21,697	21,040	22,665	- .3	+ 7.7	+ 7.4
Greer	11,749	8,877	7,979	-24.4	-10.1	-32.1
Harmon	8,039	5,852	5,136	-27.6	-12.2	-36.4
Jackson	20,082	29,736	30,902	+48.1	+ 3.9	+53.9
Kiowa	18,926	14,825	12,532	-21.7	-15.5	-33.8
Roger Mills	7,395	5,090	4,452	-31.2	-12.5	-39.8
Washita	17,657	18,121	12,141	+ 2.6	-33	-31.2
SWODA	126,612	121,323	111,561	- 4.2	- 8.0	-11.9

SOURCE: United States Census of Population 1950-1970

POPULATION BY COUNTY AND TOWN
1960 - 1970 AND PERCENT OF CHANGE
SWODA DISTRICT 10

1 of 2

COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS	1960	1970	PERCENT CHANGE
BECKHAM COUNTY	17,782	15,754	-11.4
Carter	364	311	-14.6
Elk City	8,196	7,323	-10.7
Erick	1,342	1,285	- 4.2
Texola	202	144	-28.7
Sayre	2,913	2,712	- 6.9
CUSTER COUNTY	21,040	22,665	7.7
Arapaho	351	531	51.3
Butler	351	315	-10.3
Clinton	9,617	8,513	-11.5
Custer City	448	486	8.5
Thomas	1,211	1,336	10.3
Weatherford	4,499	7,959	76.9
GREER COUNTY	8,877	7,979	-10.1
Brinkman	14	7	-50.0
Granite	952	1,808	89.9
Mangum	3,950	4,066	2.9
Willow	187	188	- .5
HARMON COUNTY	5,852	5,136	-12.2
Gould	241	368	52.7
Hollis	3,006	3,150	4.8
JACKSON COUNTY	29,736	30,902	3.9
Altus	21,225	23,302	9.8
Blair	893	1,114	24.7
Duke	333	486	45.9
Eldorado	708	737	4.1
Elmer	120	138	15.0
Headrick	152	139	- 8.6
Martha	243	268	10.3
Olustee	463	819	76.9
KIOWA COUNTY	14,825	12,532	-15.5
Cooperton	106	55	-48.1
Gotebo	538	376	-30.1
Hobart	5,132	4,638	- 9.6
Lone Wolf	617	584	- 5.3
Mountain Park	403	458	13.6
Mountain View	864	1,110	28.5
Roosevelt	495	353	-28.7
Snyder	1,663	1,671	- .5

POPULATION BY COUNTY AND TOWN
1960 - 1970 AND PERCENT OF CHANGE
SWODA DISTRICT 10

Continued 2 of 2

COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS	1960	1970	PERCENT CHANGE
ROGER MILLS COUNTY	5,090	4,452	-12.5
Cheyenne	930	892	- 4.1
Hammon	656	677	3.2
Reydon	183	215	17.5
Strong City	51	40	-21.6
WASHITA COUNTY	18,121	12,141	-33.0
Bessie	226	210	- 7.1
Burns Flat	2,280	988	-56.7
Canute	370	420	13.5
Cordell	3,589	3,261	- 9.1
Corn	317	409	29.0
Dill City	623	578	- 7.2
Foss	289	150	-48.1
Rocky	343	260	-24.2
Sentinel	1,154	984	-14.7

SOURCE: United States Census of Population, 1960 and 1970

ESTIMATED POPULATION BY COUNTY
SWODA DISTRICT 10
APRIL 1, 1970 - JULY 1, 1972

COUNTY	JULY 1 1972	JULY 1 1971	APRIL 1 1970	NUMERICAL CHANGE APR.1,'70 JULY 1,'72	PERCENT CHANGE APR.1,'70 JULY 1,'72
Beckham	15,400	15,700	15,754	- 400	-2.5
Custer	23,300	22,600	22,665	+ 600	+2.7
Greer	7,700	7,800	7,979	- 200	-3.0
Harmon	4,700	4,800	5,136	- 400	-7.6
Jackson	32,200	32,200	30,902	+1,300	+4.3
Kiowa	12,100	12,300	12,532	- 400	-3.2
Roger Mills	4,300	4,500	4,452	- 200	-3.9
Washita	11,400	10,600	12,141	- 700	-5.8
SWODA	111,100	110,500	111,561	- 461	-2.2

SOURCE: Oklahoma Population Estimates, Research and Planning Division Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, July 1972 data released May 1973

POPULATION PROJECTIONS
SWODA DISTRICT 10
1970 - 2070

	*1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070
Beckham	15,754	14,800	14,300	14,100	14,000	14,100	14,200	14,500	14,800	15,100	15,400	15,800	16,200	16,600
Custer	22,665	23,400	24,200	25,100	26,000	26,800	27,600	29,100	30,500	31,800	33,000	34,100	35,100	36,000
Greer	7,979	7,700	7,300	7,100	7,000	7,000	6,900	6,900	6,900	6,900	6,900	6,900	6,900	6,900
Harmon	5,136	4,800	4,700	4,600	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,400	4,400	4,400	4,400	4,400
Jackson	30,902	32,000	33,300	34,300	35,600	37,000	38,500	41,600	44,500	47,200	49,500	51,500	53,100	54,100
Kiowa	12,532	11,900	11,400	10,800	10,300	10,200	10,100	10,000	10,000	9,900	9,900	9,800	9,800	9,800
Roger Mills	4,452	4,200	4,000	3,900	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700
Washita	12,141	11,900	11,700	11,700	11,700	11,900	12,200	12,800	13,500	14,300	15,100	16,000	16,900	17,900
DISTRICT TOTALS	111,561	110,700	110,900	111,600	112,800	115,200	117,700	123,100	128,400	133,300	137,900	142,200	146,100	149,400
STATE TOTALS (000)	2,559	2,670	2,802	2,939	3,089	3,236	3,400	3,758	4,146	4,592	5,061	5,543	6,126	6,721

*Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population: 1970, Number of Inhabitants, Final Report PC(1)-A38 Oklahoma

SOURCE: Research and Planning Division, Oklahoma Employment Security Commission (OESC)

POPULATION PROJECTIONS
SELECTED SWODA CITIES
1970 - 2070

1 of 2

	*1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070
BECKHAM														
Elk City	7,323	6,780	6,530	6,470	6,480	6,590	6,720	7,030	7,340	7,650	7,960	8,330	8,710	9,080
Erick	1,285	1,190	1,150	1,130	1,140	1,160	1,180	1,230	1,290	1,340	1,400	1,460	1,530	1,500
Sayre	2,712	2,510	2,420	2,400	2,410	2,440	2,500	2,600	2,720	2,830	2,950	3,090	3,220	3,360
CUSTER														
Clinton	8,513	8,900	9,300	9,720	10,140	10,520	10,900	11,610	12,230	12,810	13,340	13,830	14,280	14,680
Custer City	486	510	530	550	560	600	620	660	700	730	760	790	820	840
Thomas	1,336	1,400	1,460	1,530	1,590	1,650	1,710	1,820	1,920	2,010	2,090	2,170	2,240	2,300
Weatherford	7,954	8,320	8,690	9,090	9,480	9,830	10,180	10,850	11,430	11,980	12,470	12,930	13,350	13,720
GREER														
Granite	1,808	1,730	1,610	1,550	1,520	1,510	1,490	1,490	1,490	1,480	1,480	1,480	1,470	1,470
Mangum	4,066	3,890	3,620	3,480	3,420	3,400	3,340	3,350	3,360	3,370	3,360	3,350	3,340	3,330
HARMON														
Gould	368	330	320	310	300	300	300	290	290	290	290	280	280	280
Hollis	3,150	2,850	2,760	2,670	2,570	2,550	2,530	2,520	2,510	2,500	2,490	2,480	2,470	2,460
JACKSON														
Altus	23,302	24,340	25,370	26,490	27,700	29,000	30,380	33,230	35,900	38,400	40,560	42,460	44,010	44,960
Eldorado	737	770	800	840	870	910	960	1,050	1,130	1,210	1,280	1,340	1,390	1,420
Martha	268	280	290	310	320	340	350	390	420	440	470	490	510	520

POPULATION PROJECTIONS
SELECTED SWODA CITIES
1970 - 2070

Continued 2 of 2

	*1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070
KIOWA														
Gotebo	376	350	340	320	310	300	300	300	290	290	290	280	280	280
Hobart	4,638	4,360	4,160	3,910	3,810	3,710	3,720	3,740	3,760	3,780	3,790	3,800	3,810	3,820
Lone Wolf	584	550	520	490	480	470	470	470	460	460	460	450	450	450
Mountain Park	458	430	410	390	380	370	370	370	380	380	380	390	390	390
Mountain View	458	430	410	390	380	370	360	370	370	370	380	380	380	390
Roosevelt	353	330	320	300	290	280	280	280	270	270	270	260	260	260
Snyder	1,671	1,570	1,500	1,410	1,390	1,340	1,350	1,360	1,370	1,380	1,390	1,400	1,410	1,420
ROGER MILLS														
Cheyenne	892	890	820	690	680	670	660	640	630	620	610	600	590	590
Hammon	677	680	620	530	520	510	500	480	470	460	460	460	450	450
Reydon	215	210	200	170	150	140	140	140	130	130	130	120	120	120
WAGHITA														
Bessie	210	210	210	220	220	230	250	280	310	340	370	400	430	460
Burns Flat	988	990	1,000	1,020	1,050	1,100	1,170	1,310	1,460	1,590	1,730	1,880	2,010	2,160
Canute	420	410	420	430	450	470	500	550	620	680	730	800	860	920
Cordell	3,261	3,280	3,320	3,370	3,460	3,640	3,860	4,310	4,800	5,260	5,710	6,200	6,650	7,150
Corn	409	410	410	420	430	460	480	540	600	660	720	780	830	900
Dill City	578	580	590	600	610	640	680	760	850	930	1,010	1,100	1,180	1,270
Rocky	260	260	260	270	280	290	310	340	380	420	450	490	530	570
Sentinel	984	990	1,000	1,020	1,040	1,100	1,170	1,300	1,450	1,590	1,720	1,870	2,010	2,150

*Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population: 1970, Number of Inhabitants, Final Report PC(1)-A38 Oklahoma

SOURCE: Research and Planning Division, Oklahoma Employment Security Commission (OESC)

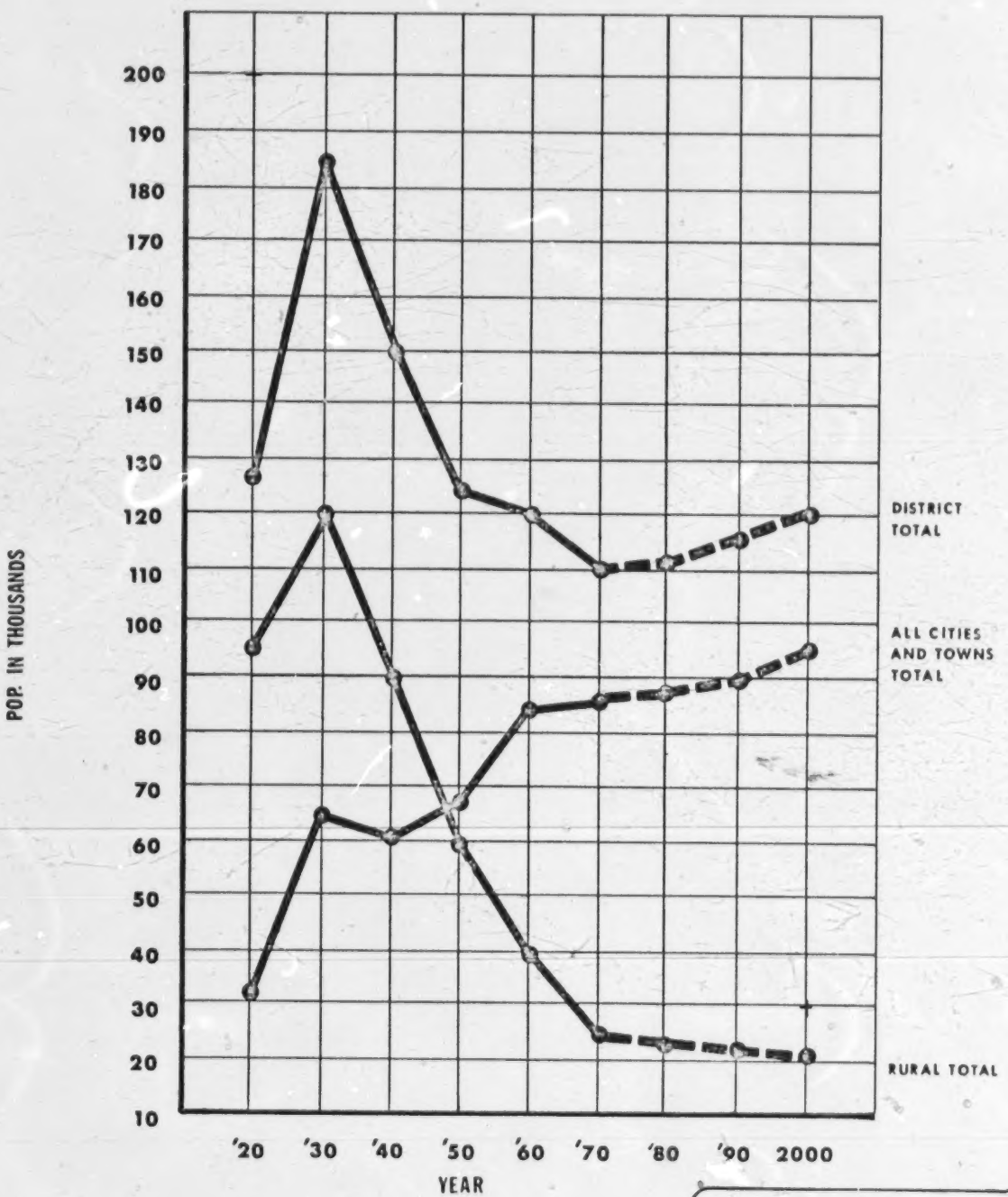
MEDIAN AGES BY SEX AND COUNTY
SWODA DISTRICT 10

	1970 MEDIAN AGE			1960 MEDIAN AGE		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
STATE TOTAL	29.4	27.7	31.1	30.0	28.8	31.1
Beckham	40.5	37.8	42.8	35.1	33.6	36.5
Custer	26.0	24.6	28.2	29.7	28.3	31.2
Greer	42.9	34.8	48.9	39.5	32.6	44.2
Harmon	40.1	36.7	43.0	35.5	34.0	36.8
Jackson	24.8	23.9	26.5	25.4	24.7	26.3
Kiowa	40.9	37.8	43.3	36.5	35.1	37.9
Roger Mills	39.7	39.5	39.9	36.3	35.7	36.9
Washita	37.0	34.5	39.2	28.3	27.2	29.6

SOURCE: Oklahoma Summary of County Population Data, November 1971
Research and Planning Division, Oklahoma Employment Security Commission

POPULATION TRENDS
SWODA, DISTRICT 10

1910-1920



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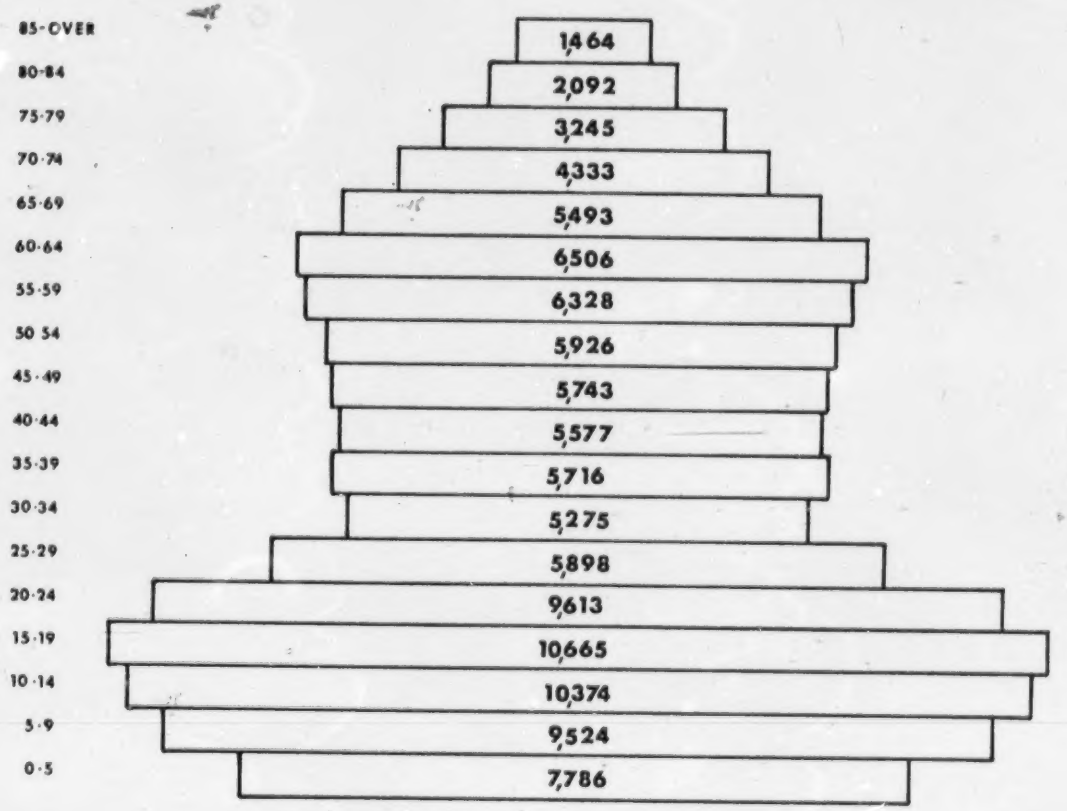
SWODA
South Western Oklahoma Development Authority

AGE DISTRIBUTION
SWODA DISTRICT



TOTAL POP. 111,561

SOURCE: TABLE 35 - U.S. CENSUS 1970

SWODA
South Western Oklahoma Development Authority

ETHNIC POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS
SWODA DISTRICT 10
1970

	(1) TOTAL POPU-LATION	(1)* WHITE	(2)** LESS PERS. OF SP. LANG	ADJUSTED WHITE TOTAL	(2)** PERS. OF SP. LANG	(1) NEGRO	(1) INDIAN	(1) JAPA-NESE	(1) CHI-NESE	(1) FILI-PINO	(1) ALL OTHER
Beckham	15,754	15,251	188	15,063	188	301	137	7	2	-	56
Percent of Total	14.12			95.61	1.19	1.91	.86	.04	.01	-	.35
Custer	22,665	20,900	516	20,384	516	855	800	4	8	11	87
Percent of Total	20.32			89.93	2.27	3.77	3.52	.01	.03	.04	.38
Greer	7,979	7,349	280	7,069	280	537	77	2	-	1	13
Percent of Total	07.15			88.59	3.50	6.73	.96	.02	-	.01	.16
Harmon	5,136	4,712	575	4,137	575	365	22	2	-	-	35
Percent of Total	04.60			80.54	11.19	7.10	.42	.03	-	-	.68
Jackson	30,902	27,952	1,929	26,023	1,929	2,456	226	54	6	29	179
Percent of Total	27.70			84.21	6.24	7.94	.73	.17	.01	.09	.57
Kiowa	12,532	11,326	590	10,736	590	647	490	4	5	1	59
Percent of Total	11.23			85.66	4.70	5.16	3.90	.03	.03	.00	.47
Roger Mills	4,452	4,155	23	4,132	23	-	294	-	-	1	2
Percent of Total	03.99			92.81	.51	-	6.60	-	-	.02	.04
Washita	12,141	11,847	181	11,666	181	160	103	5	-	2	24
Percent of Total	10.89			96.08	1.49	1.31	.84	.04	-	.01	.19
SWODA	111,561	103,492	4,282	99,210	4,282	5,321	2,149	78	21	45	455
Percent of Total	100.00			88.93	3.83	4.77	1.93	.07	.02	.04	.41

SOURCE: (1) Table 34, Race by Sex for Counties 1970 PC(1)B38 Oklahoma, U.S. Census
(2) Table 119, Social Characteristics for Counties 1970 PC(1)C38 Oklahoma, U.S. Census

NOTES: *The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories on the questionnaire, but entered Mexican, Puerto Rican, or a response suggesting Indo-European stock.

**Spanish heritage in this report, Social and Economic Characteristics are presented for the population of Spanish heritage which is identified in various ways using information from the 15 percent sample in 42 states and the District of Columbia. The Spanish Language population is identified as persons of Spanish mother tongue and all other persons in families in which the head or wife reported Spanish as his or her mother tongue.

INCOME OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS
SWODA DISTRICT 10
1969

	SWODA	BECKHAM	CUSTER	GREER	HARMON	JACKSON	KIOWA	ROGER MILLS	WASHITA
All Families	30,226	4,518	5,809	2,173	1,461	7,926	3,509	1,302	3,528
Less than 1,000	1,019	190	188	83	27	277	137	38	79
1,000-1,999	2,089	427	334	191	133	434	280	71	219
2,000-2,999	3,061	508	420	301	222	668	439	108	395
3,000-3,999	2,960	416	512	297	144	663	437	128	363
4,000-4,999	2,616	298	458	193	171	646	307	136	407
5,000-5,999	2,790	351	465	203	145	818	365	101	342
6,000-6,999	2,673	358	487	165	90	757	319	195	302
7,000-7,999	2,298	317	433	150	90	753	260	64	231
8,000-8,999	2,043	335	396	109	93	636	161	105	208
9,000-9,999	1,636	290	320	116	41	404	168	73	224
10,000-11,999	2,442	351	556	147	95	674	237	96	286
12,000-14,999	2,123	347	515	109	83	532	219	81	237
15,000-24,999	1,854	247	476	91	97	559	147	62	175
25,000-49,999	448	52	132	13	30	95	38	33	55
50,000 or more	119	31	47	5	-	20	-	11	5

SOURCE: United States Census 1970, Table 124

MEDIAN, MEAN, PER CAPITA INCOME
SWODA DISTRICT 10
1969

COUNTY	NUMBER OF FAMILIES	MEDIAN INCOME	MEAN INCOME	PER CAPITA INCOME
Beckham	4,518	6,193	7,351	2,360
Custer	5,809	6,939	8,545	2,572
Greer	2,173	5,106	6,190	1,996
Harmon	1,461	5,231	6,985	2,178
Jackson	7,926	6,610	7,572	2,237
Kiowa	3,509	5,437	6,415	2,020
Roger Mills	1,302	6,354	-	3,809
Washita	3,528	5,880	7,269	2,321

SOURCE: United States Census 1970, Table 124

FAMILY INCOME LESS THAN POVERTY LEVEL
SWODA DISTRICT 10
1969

COUNTY	NUMBER OF FAMILIES	PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES	MEAN FAMILY INCOME	PERCENT RECEIVE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE
Beckham	1,000	22.1	$1,715	25.6
Custer	879	15.1	1,812	18.2
Greer	510	23.5	1,814	26.5
Harmon	324	22.2	2,201	35.8
Jackson	1,413	17.8	2,048	26.6
Kiowa	779	22.2	1,814	14.6
Roger Mills	203	15.6	1,933	13.3
Washita	581	16.5	2,008	18.9

SOURCE: United States Census 1970, Table 124

TYPE OF INCOME OF FAMILIES
SWODA DISTRICT 10
1969

	NUMBER OF FAMILIES	WAGE SALARY	NON FARM SELF-EMPLOYED	FARM SELF-EMPLOYED	SOCIAL SECURITY	PUBLIC ASSISTANCE OR WELFARE	OTHER INCOME
Beckham	4,518	3,111	860	988	1,302	491	985
Custer	5,809	4,470	1,004	1,196	1,151	389	1,628
Greer	2,173	1,423	304	628	758	254	588
Harmon	1,461	929	235	504	551	196	263
Jackson	7,936	6,744	1,124	847	1,303	627	2,288
Kiowa	3,509	2,393	642	952	970	255	669
Roger Mills	1,302	811	273	674	326	56	443
Washita	3,528	2,458	578	1,278	907	239	1,393
SWODA	30,236	22,339	5,020	7,067	7,268	2,507	8,257

SOURCE: United States Census 1970, Table 124

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE DATA
SWODA DISTRICT 10
June 1971 - June 1972

	1971	1972
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	43,130	42,690
Unemployment	2,760	2,340
Unemployment Rate	6.39	5.48
Employment	40,370	40,350
Agriculture	12,910	12,830
Nonagriculture	27,460	27,520
Domestic Service Self Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	4,930	4,850
Wage and Salary	22,530	22,670
Wholesale and Retail Trade	5,500	5,610
Government	7,420	7,480
Manufacturing	2,400	2,690
Contract Construction	1,200	1,010
Mining	560	580
Public Utilities	1,280	1,350
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service	880	890
All Other	3,290	3,350

SOURCE: Oklahoma Labor Force Estimates
June 1971-72
Oklahoma Employment Security Commission

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE DATA BY COUNTY
JUNE 1972

	BECKHAM 1972	CUSTER 1972	GREER 1972	HARMON 1972	JACKSON 1972	KIOWA 1972	ROGER MILLS 1972	WASHITA 1972	DISTRICT 10	STATE
Total Labor Force	7,140	9,320	2,490	1,920	10,010	4,690	1,490	5,630	42,693	1,130,500
Unemployment	360	600	100	100	510	350	50	270	2,340	67,400
Unemployment Rate	5.0	6.4	4.0	5.2	5.1	7.5	3.4	4.8	5.5	6.0
Employment	6,780	8,720	2,390	1,820	9,500	4,340	1,440	5,360	40,350	1,062,900
Agriculture	2,390	1,280	820	850	1,820	1,880	890	2,900	12,830	137,000
Nonagriculture	4,390	7,440	1,570	970	7,680	2,460	550	2,460	27,520	425,900
Domestic Service, Self-Employed and Unpaid Family Workers	970	770	360	240	1,330	560	40	560	4,850	116,600
Wage and Salary	3,420	6,670	1,190	730	6,350	1,900	510	1,900	22,670	809,300
Manufacturing	480	950	120	1/	710	120	1/	260	1/	136,300
Public Utilities	210	330	1/	1/	450	190	1/	1/	1/	53,000
Wholesale and Retail Trade	1,030	1,770	260	150	1,450	510	60	370	5,600	182,300
Government	510	1,990	540	270	2,390	580	250	650	7,180	189,200
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service	860	1,190	220	200	860	390	1/	440	1/	167,100
All Other 2/	330	440	50	110	490	110	200	180	1,910	81,400

1/ Employment in this industry cannot be published for this county since it would tend to identify specific firms therefore, it is included in the "all other" category.

2/ Includes industry divisions not shown separately.

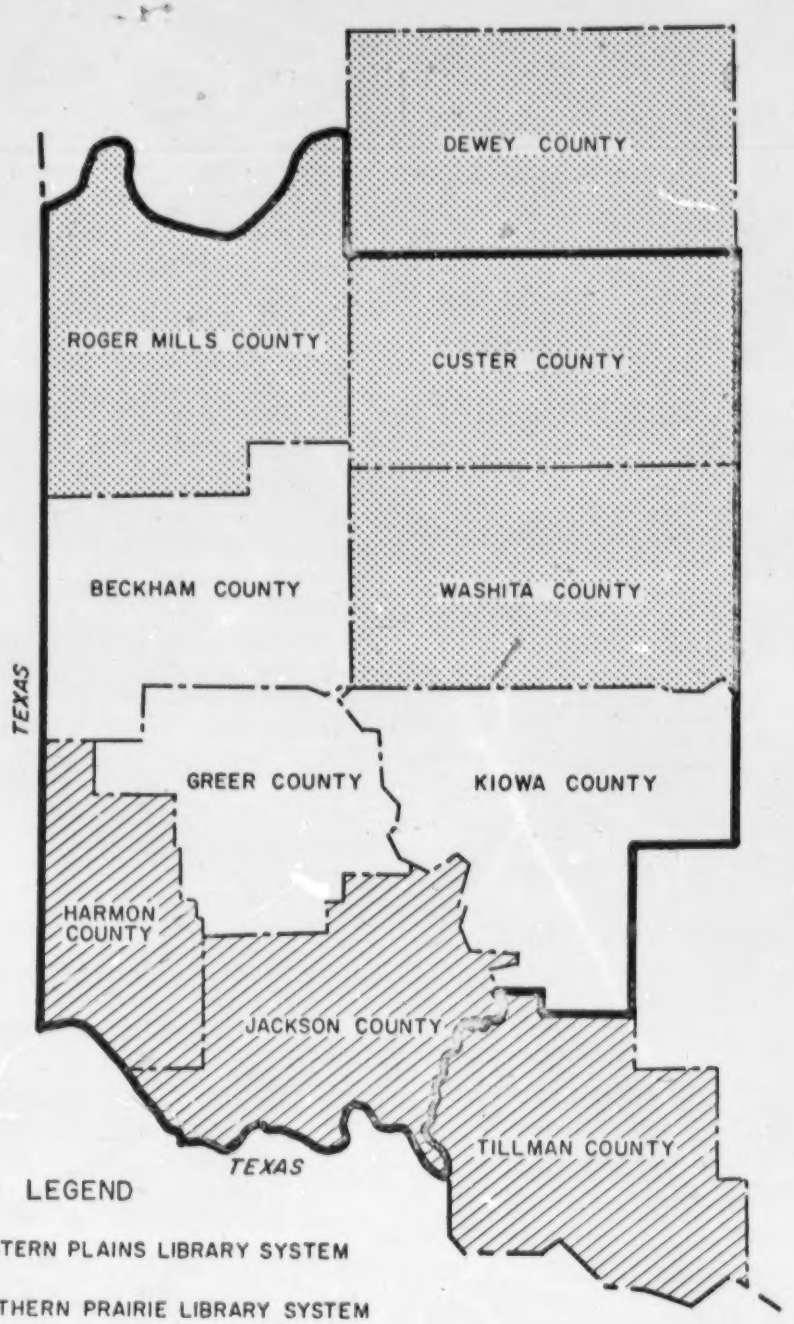
SOURCE: Oklahoma Employment Commission June 1972, Volume II

PERCENT OF HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE GRADUATES,
POPULATION 25 YEARS AND OVER BY COUNTY
SWODA DISTRICT 10
1970

	PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES		PERCENT COLLEGE GRADUATES	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
Beckham	38.9	41.2	7.6	5.5
Custer	56.1	55.2	14.5	11.2
Greer	38.9	40.7	7.8	4.7
Harmon	31.5	41.0	7.8	7.0
Jackson	58.8	51.4	10.2	6.8
Kiowa	43.4	44.0	6.1	5.8
Roger Mills	33.7	41.9	5.2	3.0
Washita	43.9	45.0	7.0	6.0
OKLAHOMA	51.5	51.7	12.6	7.7

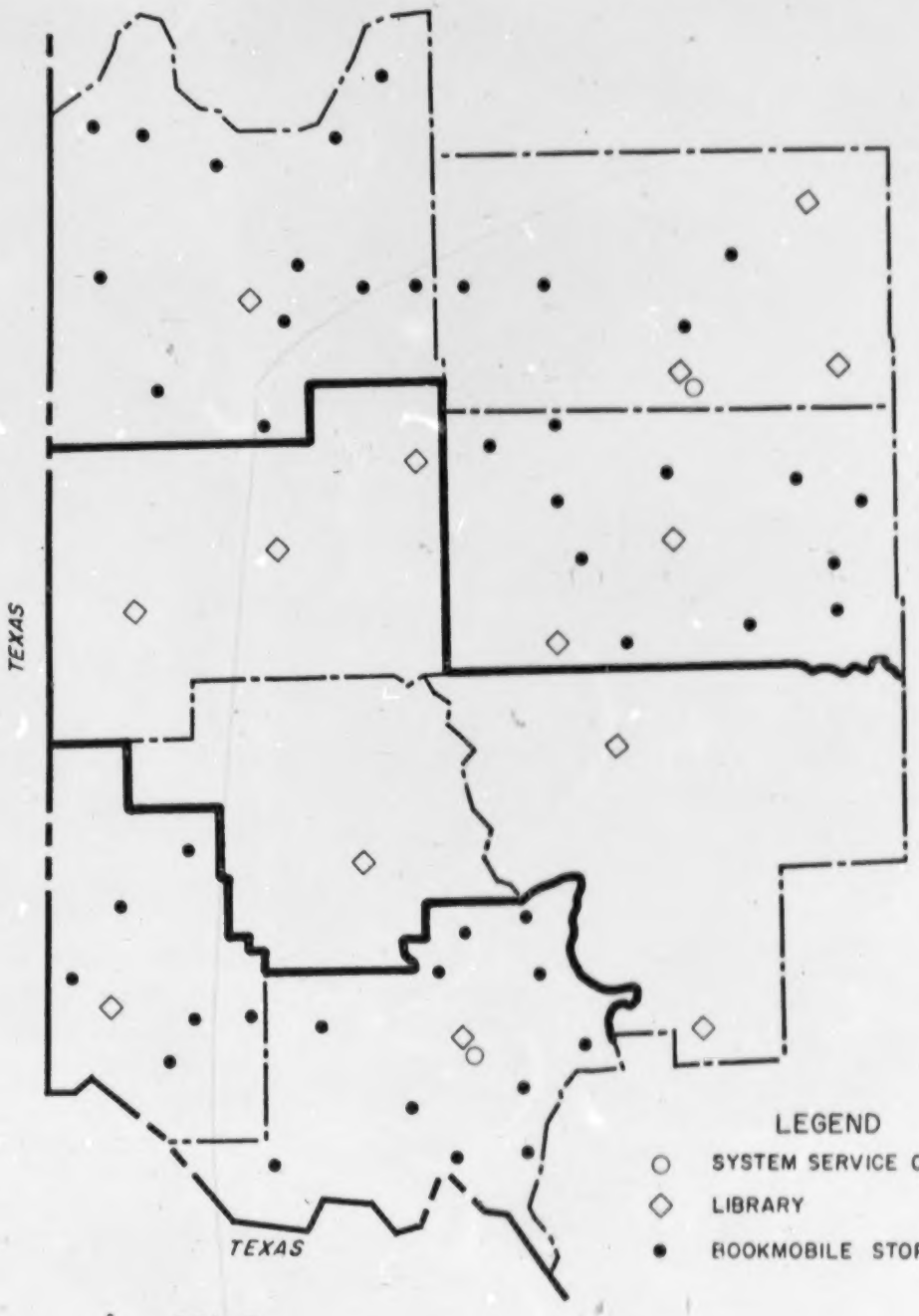
SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics, 1970

ORGANIZED LIBRARY SYSTEMS
WESTERN OKLAHOMA



SWODA
South Western Oklahoma Development Authority

LIBRARY FACILITIES
SWODA DISTRICT



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SWODA
South Western Oklahoma Development Authority

GENERAL SERVICES PROVIDED BY LIBRARY SYSTEMS

* Operation of Oklahoma Teletype Interlibrary Loan System (OTIS)
* Material processing (preparation of books, catalog cards, etc.)
* Book ordering
* Maintenance of all financial records
* Coordination of educational and cultural programs
* Preparation of book lists, special bibliographies, etc.
* Administration of bookmobile services
* Radio programs, news releases, newsletters, and other public relations work
* Rotation of books and materials within system for full circulation to patrons
* Special interest programs upon request (schools, civic clubs, etc.)
* Technical assistance on building, remodeling, and planning for growth
* "Books by Mail" to rural patrons
* Preparation of reports and statistical information
* Conduct staff meetings, coordinate staff training

SUMMARY OF FACILITIES AND SERVICES
NON-SYSTEM LIBRARIES
SWODA DISTRICT
1975

	BOOKS - COLLECTIONS - SERVICES												
	TOTAL VOLS.	ADULT VOLS.	JUV. VOLS.	FICT.	NON FICT.	NEWS-PAPERS	MAGS.	REC-ORDS	FILMS	ART COLL.	EDUC. PROG.	OTIS	COPY MACH.
Elk City	30,000	25,000	5,000	12,000	18,000	No	15	No	No	No	--	Yes	Yes
Sayre	10,671	8,145	2,526	3,200	7,500	No	15	75	5	No	1/	Yes	No
Erick	15,000	13,000	2,000	14,250	750	No	No	No	No	No	1/	Yes	No
Mangum	28,490	23,490	5,000	--	--	1	7	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Hobart	29,814	22,984	6,781	5,784	17,200	No	54	30	75	No	No	Yes	No
Snyder	4,343	3,909	434	3,900	440	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

	FUNDING		EXPENDITURES				PERSONNEL		TIMES OF OPERATION	
	SOURCE	AMT.	PERS.	OVER-HEAD	BOOKS & EQUIP.	SURPLUS	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	DAYS	HOURS
Elk City	City	$14,865	$9,385	$1,980	$3,500		2	2	6	36
Sayre	City	4,450	2,750	500	1,200		1	0	6	24
Erick	City	1,500	1,000	500	--		1	0	3	10½
Mangum	City	5,838	3,639	430	1,769		0	2	6	40
Hobart	2/	2/	5,160	3,662	--	$2,321	2	2	6	37
Snyder	3/	3/	1,800	360	50		0	1	5	20

SUMMARY OF FACILITIES AND SERVICES
SOUTHERN PRAIRIE LIBRARY SYSTEM
SWODA DISTRICT
1975

	BOOKS - COLLECTIONS - SERVICES												
	TOTAL VOLS.	ADULT VOLS.	JUV. VOLS.	FICT.	NON FICT.	NEWS.	MAGS.	REC-ORDS	FILMS	ART COLL.	EDUC. PROG.	OTIS	COPY MACH.
Southern Prairie System	28,334	6/	6/	11,841	16,493	6	74	564	4/	7/	5/	Yes	--
Altus	20,000	6/	6/	6/	6/	6	58	231	4/	7/	5/	Yes	Yes
Hollis	6,854	6/	6/	2941	3913	3	39	211	4/	7/	5/	Yes	Yes

	FUNDING		EXPENDITURES				PERSONNEL		TIMES OF OPERATION	
	SOURCE	AMT.	PERS.	OVER-HEAD	BOOKS & EQUIP	SURPLUS	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	DAYS	HOURS
Southern Prairie System	State	$75,590	(See Page 32)				3	1	--	--
Altus	City	17,873	$13,860	$4,013	--	--	3	1	6	48
Hollis	City	850	--	--	--	--	0	2	5	21

SUMMARY OF FACILITIES AND SERVICES
WESTERN PLAINS LIBRARY SYSTEM
SWODA DISTRICT
1975

	BOOKS - COLLECTIONS - SERVICES												
	TOTAL VOLS.	ADULT VOLS.	JUV. VOLS.	NON FICT.	FICT.	NEWS.	MAGS.	REC-ORDS	FILMS	ART COLL.	EDUC. PROG.	OTIS	COPY MACH.
Western Plains System	38,750	23,250	15,500	60%	40%	17	29	1,000	4/	Yes	5/	Yes	No
Clinton	32,000	20,200	11,800	60%	40%	3	59	400	4/	Yes	5/	Yes	Yes
Cordell	15,000	9,000	6,000	60%	40%	2	34	400	4/	Yes	5/	Yes	No
Cheyenne	6,925	4,155	2,770	60%	40%	2	20	300	4/	Yes	5/	Yes	No
Sentinel	7,850	4,710	3,140	60%	40%	3	19	250	4/	Yes	5/	Yes	No
Thomas	7,200	4,320	2,880	60%	40%	3	19	200	4/	Yes	5/	Yes	No
Weatherford	16,000	9,600	6,400	60%	40%	4	27	500	4/	Yes	5/	Yes	Yes

	FUNDING		EXPENDITURES				PERSONNEL		TIMES OF OPERATION	
	SOURCE	AMT.	PERS.	OVER-HEAD	BOOKS & EQUIP	SURPLUS	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	DAYS	HRS
Western Plains System			$55,000	(See Page 32)			9	2	-	-
Clinton	City	$3,876	13,000				2	1	6	45
Cordell	City	1,650	5,040				1	0	6	32
Cheyenne	City	2,582	2,675				0	1	5	20
Sentinel	--	--	3,000				0	1	5	20
Thomas	City	500	3,000				0	1	5	20
Weatherford	City	4,000	8,448				1	1	5	40

A REPORT ON LIBRARIES
SWODA DISTRICT

EXPLANATORY NOTES
FOR SUMMARY TABLES

1/ Story-time programs for young children.

2/ Hobart's library is the only city-county library in the SWODA District. Funds received by the library include $8,722 from the city of Hobart and $5,100 from Kiowa county. In addition, memorial contributions and donations (purchase of memorial books included) totaled $2,000. The surplus figure shown on the chart was originally designated for a renovation project which, to date, has not been started.

3/ Snyder's library is privately sponsored by the Snyder Study Club. The city contributes $360 per year ($30 per month) to the library. Memorials and donations from the Snyder Study Club constitute the balance of funding for this facility.

4/ Films are provided to all Western Plains Library System and Southern Prairie Library System member libraries through the system organizations. Each library in the systems has a projector and screen for loan purposes. Western Plains Library System owns 28 films and 42 filmstrips. Southern Prairie Library System owns 148 films. In addition, each system received from the Oklahoma Department of Libraries a periodic film packet for loan purposes.

5/ Story-time programs are held at each Western Plains library, and various special adult programs are held on a non-scheduled basis. Southern Prairie libraries hold pre-school picture book hours for youth programs, and Hollis holds a monthly topic program.

6/ Non-fiction books in the Southern Prairie Library System are not broken into adult and juvenile categories. In addition, 16,149 books in the Altus library are not classified as these were original books in the Altus library before the system was organized. System owned books in the Altus library include 514 adult fiction books and 843 juvenile fiction books.

7/ Art collections (reproductions) are not available on a loan basis. However, local and area artists are featured in revolving displays at each library.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES
LIBRARY SYSTEMS

WESTERN PLAINS LIBRARY SYSTEM

1974 Fiscal Year Budget
$170,550.32

Estimated Expenditures through June 30, 1975

Personal Services:	$ 82,791.78
Informational Materials:	47,729.68
Operating Expense:	21,414.56
Vehicle Expense:	7,464.33
Capital Outlay:	4,487.11
Vehicle Depreciation:	4,000.00
Total Expenditures:	$167,887.46

SOUTHERN PRAIRIE LIBRARY SYSTEM

1974 Fiscal Year Revenue
$81,748.68*

Total Expenditures through February 1975

Personal Services:	$ 32,340.42
Informational Materials:	31,050.27
Operating Expense:	12,710.38
Vehicle Expense:	2,495.06
Capital Outlay:	9,636.78
Total Expenditures:	$ 88,232.91

SOURCE: System Statements, 1975

* This figure does not include 1973 grant funds still available for expenditure during 1974.

EXISTING PUBLIC LIBRARY CHARACTERISTICS
AND OKLAHOMA MINIMUM GUIDELINES FOR FULL SERVICE LIBRARIES
SWODA DISTRICT

LIBRARY	TOTAL VOLUMES		SHELVING LINEAR FEET		FLOOR SPACE SQUARE FEET		READER SPACE SQUARE FEET		STAFF		STAFF SPACE SQUARE FEET	
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
Altus	20,000	93,208	1,624	11,651	1,723	16,311	300	2,760	3F 1P	9	200	1,300
Clinton	32,000	34,052	4,356	4,000	9,000	5,959	1,000	1,180	2F 1P	3	150	500
Cordell	15,000	10,000	693	1,925	2,000	3,000	50	500	1F	1	25	300
Elk City	30,000	29,292	3,485	3,662	4,000	5,126	500	940	2F 2P	3	100	500
Hobart	29,814	14,552	1,198	1,869	7,527	3,246	1,500	650	2F 2P	2	400	300
Mangum	28,490	12,264	2,260	1,583	1,500	3,000	200	650	2P	2	50	300
Sayre	10,671	10,000	1,156	1,384	7,300	3,000	1,500	500	1F	1	50	300
Weatherford	16,000	31,836	4,000	3,980	8,000	5,571	750	1,150	1F 1P	3	250	500

NOTES: F - Full-time
P - Part-time
Libraries in communities with less than 2,000 population are not recommended by Oklahoma Department of Libraries for full service libraries, and guidelines are not provided for communities of that size; therefore, those community libraries have not been included on this chart.

SOURCES: (a) - Existing library characteristics, SWODA Survey, 1975
(b) - Oklahoma Minimum Guidelines "Oklahoma Public Libraries Goals for 1975," Oklahoma Department of Libraries, April 1969